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POLISH DELEGATE'S CLOSING SPEECH AT BELGRADE CSCE

AU141522Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP, Belgrade--Ambassador Marian Dobrosielski, chief of the Polish delegation at the Belgrade meeting, said in his speech [on 9 March], among other things, that the aim of Polish foreign policy, in close cooperation with the foreign policies of our allies and friends, was, is and will be to continue to make efforts to deepen the process of detente, to bring about the complete acceptance of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to halt the arms race, to bring about disarmament, to overcome Europe's division into two opposing military blocs, to insure mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation among countries with different sociopolitical aystems and to overcome the obstacles and difficulties created by the opponents of this policy.

Of fundamental significance is the fact that all the participants in the Belgrade meeting have stressed the political importance of the CSCE, which has produced the final and universal confirmation and recognition of the territorial and sociopolitical realities existing in Europe since World War II.

Of great importance is the fact that all the participants have stressed their willingness to continue the process of detente and the basic role of the CSCE in the development of this process, and have reaffirmed their governments' determination to urgently implement all the decisions of the final act in order to help strengthen peace, security, cooperation, justice and social progress in Europe and the entire world.

We noted with satisfaction that during the exchanges of views all the participants confirmed their determination to strictly observe the principles of the final act, Ambassador Dobrosielski said. In our view the declaration of principles contains all the necessary elements for creating a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe. Together with the USSR delegation, the Polish delegation has proposed that the 10 principles of the final act be incorporated, in suitable form and in keeping with individual norms into the legislation of each country. We should all seek to insure that these principles become an inviolable law in international relations.

Poland will continue to make energetic efforts during the Vienna negotiations to achieve an accord on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe without undermining the security of either side. We fully support the Soviet Union's action program on strengthening military detente in Europe.

We express our support for the UN special disarmament session, in the preparation of which we are actively and constructively participating. We hope that this session will speed up the preparations for successfully convening a world disarmament conference.

The neutron bomb is the quintessence of the philosophy of the people who would like to save the world--not for mankind and for all its spiritual values, but for things, for material values. The neutron bomb constitutes a total negation of all humanist values and all human rights, because it destroys life and leaves dead things intact. It is an expression of the philosophy for which the right to property represents a much greater value than the right to life and to full human development.

At this meeting we have presented two proposals on cooperation and exchanges in the area of culture and education for peace. We attach great importance to this cooperation and exchanges. We believe that the ideas contained in these proposals--especially those concerning the protection and further development of the cultural values and the national cultural heritage of each country--will serve a useful purpose in the further development of comprehensive relations in this area.

The Belgrade meeting has been an important and positive step in the continuation of the comprehensive process begun by the CSCE. It has contributed to a better understanding of the positions and interests of the individual participating states and to the future development of the process of detente.

The fact that we have been able to work out a joint program for further developing the comprehensive process of mutual cooperation, despite the differences existing between our sociopolitical systems and philosophies and despite different traditions and interests, constitutes the confirmation that the process begun in Helsinki is and will be continued with success.

BUDAPEST TRADE UNION DAILY VIEWS BELGRADE RESULTS

AU141627Y Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 10 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Peter Barabas article: "The Message of Belgrade"]

[Text] Viewing the concluding document of the Belgrade meeting, the reader may well ask: Was there a months-long struggle for this brief text? Is this what the delegations of the 35 countries debated and argued for?

It is a fact that the conference, although it was convened last October following thorough preparation, has not concluded its work with a spectacular result of a lengthy document. Nevertheless, the significance of Belgrade must not be underestimated. Those who, on the basis of a realistic evaluation of the international situation and a sober appraisal of possibilities, did not expect any exceptional decisions were not disappointed. The disappointment is felt primarily by the NATO countries which had tried to convince their public opinion through their propaganda that they would at last succeed in cornering the socialist countries and force them to make unilateral concessions at Belgrade.

The international situation is worse today than it was in the middle of 1975, when the historic final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was adopted in Helsinki. Since then the atmosphere has deteriorated; anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda has become more hostile and belligerent than previously, and from time to time attempts to intervene in our domestic affairs are reminiscent of the events of the cold war.

We struggle now to retain the Helsinki spirit, and not primarily to enable us to advance. In any case, the recommendations adopted in the Finnish capital apply to a long term and do not specify a task and a goal for 1 or 2 years. Admittedly, several new proposals were submitted at the Belgrade meeting that deserved to be accepted. However, their fate did not depend on the socialist countries.

In Belgrade the U.S. delegation was not primarily absorbed by specific initiatives aimed at smoothing the path opened in Helsinki. Throughout, in the role of the defender of human rights, it strove to discredit the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and to obtain support for its anticommunist propaganda campaign. This was the reason for its attempt to force onto the participants a document vying with, obscuring the significance of, and contrary to the spirit of, the Helsinki final act.

This is why the stake was great. Therein lies the danger of the attitude of the NATO countries. Since the initiation of the process of detente, perhaps never before has the Western intention to make the world accept new standards of peaceful coexistence and detente manifested itself so clearly. This is why the real struggle of the progressive forces at the Belgrade meeting was not waged for what was to be included in the concluding document, but for what was to be omitted.

Therefore, if we are to evaluate the results of the Belgrade meeting, the main criterion is not what new elements have been added, as compared with Helsinki, but whether it has kept alive the Helsinki spirit, the historic final act, or whether it has replaced it with the product of a less favorable international situation.

The greatest achievement of the meeting is that, despite sharp debates, it has confirmed in principle and laid down in the concluding document the intention of the European countries and the United States and Canada to continue detente and fully implement all the stipulations of the Helsinki final act. It is a success of socialist diplomacy that, at the same time, the NATO countries did not succeed in sanctioning intervention in the domestic affairs of other states in the official act.

The staging of meetings of experts in the FRG, Switzerland and Malta and the convening in 1980 of a meeting similar to Belgrade in Madrid mean that the great European dialog will be continued. This is important even if the Belgrade meeting was full of negative experiences for the socialist and nonalined countries. Analyzing these experiences is an important task. The progressive forces must find an effective method to cope with the new tactics of the NATO countries.

Following the Belgrade meeting, public attention will now turn to international forums on on which the future of detente depends. The SALT talks fundamentally affect not only Soviet-U.S. relations, but the world situation as a whole. In addition, the Vienna troop reduction talks and the UN special session on disarmament are important indicators of the efforts of many states.

All of these events are opportunities to engage in a dialog and,as the Belgrade meeting has proved, even in the era of peaceful coexistence the socialist countries must fight difficult battles to defend the results attained and to explore new ways to develop international relations.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CABLE SOVIET, CSSR LEADERS ON SPACE FLIGHT

Message to Brezhnev, Kosygin

AU1119444Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent the following greetings message to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian working people and on our own behalf, we send to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Council of Ministers and to the Soviet people most cordial congratulations in connection with the successful landing of the first space flight with an international crew composed of Soviet cosmonaut Aleksey Gabarev and the Czechoslovak citizen, cosmonaut and explorer Vladimir Remek.

A pioneer in exploring and conquering outerspace, the Soviet Union is also an initiator and a guiding power in cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries that is being attained within the joint framework of the Intercosmos program. This international space experiment with the Salyut-6, Soyuz-27 and Soyuz-28 Soviet scientific-research complex is opening a new page in the annals of socialist integration connected with scientific research projects. This is a prominent example of the internationalism of the CPSU and the Soviet state as well as of the selfless and fraternal relations among the socialist countries.

The Bulgarian people share the common joy at the first international space flight and most cordially congratulate the cosmonauts Aleksey Gubarev and Vladimir Remek for the brilliant accomplishment of all the tasks assigned to them during this complicated space experiment, as well as for their contribution to conquering space for peaceful purposes in the name of the progress of all mankind. The Bulgarian people also express wishes for further great successes in their future activity.

Leaders Cable CSSR Counterparts

AU1416502Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, premier:

Dear Comarades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey the most sincere congratulations to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Council of Ministers and to the peoples of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the successful flight of the first international space crew composed of Soviet cosmonaut Aleksey Gubarev and Vladimir Remek, Czechoslovak citizen and explorer-cosmonaut.

The creation of the Salyut 6, Soyuz-27 and Soyuz-28 orbital complex represents a considerable new success in mastering space, while the fact that a cosmonaut and citizen of the CSSR was sent into space is a new confirmation of the Soviet Union's deeply international policy and of its readiness to share the exceptional achievements in space research with the poeples of the fraternal socialist countries.

The fact that Vladimir Remek was invited to join the crew of the "Soyuz-28" represents a recognition of the contribution of your socialist motherland--the CSSR--in implementing the Intercosmos program.

The people of Bulgaria sincerely congratulate Aleksey Gubarev and Vladimir Remek on the brilliant implementation of all the tasks assigned to them during the difficult space experiment, on their contribution to the conquest of space for peaceful purposes to the benefit and progress of all mankind, and wish them great new success in their future activities.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE PRC OFFICIALS ON ELECTION

AU101924Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 10 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 10 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a telegram to Mr Yeh Chien-ying congratulating him on his election to the post of chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-China Assembly of National Representatives.

Confidence is expressed in the telegram that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Chinese People's Republic will develop in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and progress in the world.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, has sent a telegram to the chairman of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, Mr Hua Kuo-feng, congratulating him on the occasion of his election to this post.

Hope is expressed that relations between the two countries will develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples and of world peace.

MEXICAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS, AGREEMENT REPORTED

AU150932Y Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 15 Mar 78 AU

[Excerpts] March 5 BTA--Bulgaro-Mexican trade is expected to grow several times by 1980 as compared to 1977. This is provided by the protocol on the work of the first session of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Mexican commission for trade and economic cooperation, signed here last night.

The protocol was signed by Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and by the deputy-minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, Mr Jose Juan de Olloqui. Mr de Olloqui paid a two-day visit to this county at the head of a Mexican Government economic delegation.

The trade and economic contacts were discussed at the Bulgaro-Mexican session. It was noted in the protocol that, though in a very short time, considerable successes have been achieved. The two sides determined the trends for development of bilateral economic cooperation and defined the concrete interests of the two countries. Agriculture, mechanical engineering, chemical and pharmaceutical industry, electronics and electrical engineering were pointed out as important spheres of cooperation. Joint industrial production of metal-processing machines, electric and motor trucks were discussed in particular.

Draft [word indistinct] pertaining to scientific and technological cooperation, industrial and economic cooperation and agriculture were considered. Discussed was also bilateral cooperation in fishing. The Mexican delegation left the country today.

TURGOVISHTE, SLIVEN, MIKHAYLOVGRAD CONFERENCES HELD

AU1421437 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The Turgovishte Okrug party organization accountability conference was held in Turgovishte today. Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supply and state reserves, attended the conference and spoke. He emphasized that the communists must mobilize their forces in resolving the issues connected with the achievement of planning economic management and with increasing the foreign currency resources of the country. Georgi Karamfilov was reelected first secretary of Turgovishte Okrug BCP Committee. The accountability conferences of the agrarian party organizations were held in Sliven and Mikhaylovgrad today. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], attended the conference in Sliven where Zlatko Vachev was reelected chairman of the Sliven Okrug BZNS leadership. Georgi Stoyanov was reelected chairman of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BZNS leadership.

LILOV ATTENDS SOFIA LENIN OKRUG MEETING

AU0920357 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, took part today in a meeting of the Sofia Lenin Okrug party organization, at which the district communists reported their activity in implementing party decisions in the area of economy. The meeting was also attended by Georgi Yordanov and Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee secretariat members.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV RETURNS--Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, who headed a government delegation to the GDR, returned to Bulgaria yesterday. Andrey Lukanov is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-GDR economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Erwin Kinnichkeit, charge d'affaires ad interim at the GDR Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 78 p 8 AU]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA--General Jorge Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina, has received Petko Karadzhov, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

NEW ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY--Sofia, March 11 (BTA)--In spite of the severe climatic conditions, thick snow and unfading icy wind of the frozen peak on the Rhodopes, the construction of the national astronomic observatory quickly proceeds. The builders and fitters think they will be able to have finished all 16 sites of this modern research base of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences by the end of this year. The observatory will be the biggest one in Southeast Europe. It will have telescopes with mirror diameters of 200, 70 and 50 cm--produced by the Karl Zeiss works in Jena. [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 11 Mar 78 AU]

USSR-BULGARIAN MEDICAL COOPERATION--Mako Dakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received academician Nikolay Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. They discussed the Bulgarian-USSR scientific medical session which will take place between 9 and 11 March in Pleven. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Mar 78 AU]

GENERAL AWARDED ON BIRTHDAY--Bulgaria's State Council has issued a decree awarding Maj Gen Kostadin Manolov Angelov the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his 60th birthday for active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for merits in the Bulgarian People's Army. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Mar 78 AU]

BULGARIA, CHILE TU AGREEMENT--Sofia, February 23 (BTA)--An agreement for expanding ties and cooperation between the Bulgarian Trade Unions (BTU) and the United Trade Centre of Chilean Workers (CUT) was signed here today. The agreement provides for strengthening the solidarity actions of the Bulgarian trade unions in support of the just struggle of the Chilean people against the fascist junta. CUT delegations and figures will be visiting Bulgaria in connection with various initiatives. The Chilean workers will be rendered specific material help as well. CUT and the BTU will be exchanging information on questions to the interest of both organizations. By the signature of the agreement the official talks of the CUT and BTU delegations were closed. During these talks the BTU acquainted the representatives of the United TU Centre of Chilean Workers in exile with the TU activity in Bulgaria, as well as with the solidarity rallies to the Chilean people organized in this country. The representatives of the CUT committee acquainted the Bulgarian delegation with the socio-political situation in their country, where an increased TU activity is observed in defence of the workers' rights and meeting their demands. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 23 Feb 78 AU]

SPANISH SAILORS RESCUED--Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--Bulgarian seamen rescued seven Spanish survivors of a shipwreck Saturday. The same day two Spanish ships collided off Gibraltar: the container ship Manolo Torro and a ferry-boat. Immediately after the accident Manolo Torro sank. The Bulgarian ship Sliven which sailed by caught the distress signals and immediately sped to the place of the collision. The seven seamen were taken on board the Bulgarian freighter and were given first aid. The Sliven deviated from her course and cast anchor in the Spanish port of Algeciras where the Spanish survivors of the shipwreck landed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 14 Mar 78 AU]

DPA: CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENT HAVEL REPORTEDLY RELEASED

LD1416302Y Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--It became known today that Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel and two other civil rights campaigners have been released from detention. Havel, actor Pavel Landovsky and worker Jaroslav Kukal had been arrested at the end of January in Prague at a railroad workers' ball. The period for which they could be held without charges being preferred has expired. It is not known whether they will face proceedings. Havel, a supporter of the "Prague Spring" 10 years ago, is a cofounder of the Czechoslovak civil rights movement, "Charter 77."

BILAK ON RELATIONS WITH FRG, INTERNAL OPPOSITION

AU1417432Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Mar 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[Undated interview by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, to Georg Polikeit, chief editor of UNSERE ZEIT, organ of the West German Communist Party: "UNSERE ZEIT Published Interview With Comrade Vasil Bilak; We are for Good Relations With the FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, CTK--Question: Obviously the CSSR can look back on a stable economic and domestic development without any disturbing critical phenomena during the past few years. Could you briefly sketch for our readers your view of these years for the Czechoslovak people? Which successes were the most important, in your opinion?

Answer: In recent years the CSSR has registered an extremely favorable development in all spheres of our life. The period since the 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971 belongs among the most successful in the history of our socialist construction. We have no crisis, no inflation, we have no unemployment--on the contrary, we could place hundreds of thousands of new employees in our industry.

We did not inherit an orderly, flourishing republic from capitalism; we inherited Hitlerite occupation, a country devastated by war and a disrupted economy; we inherited a society scarred by the thousands of wounds of capitalism, unheard-of injustice and social and national wrongs.

Socialism has had to overcome all these things. It is as Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, recently stated in his speech in honor of the 30th anniversary of Victorious February 1948: "In the balance of the past years we put in the first place the fact that the working people's position and way of life have strikingly changed. It is a great historic achievement that in our country exploitation, unemployment, poverty and sufferings, sharp social differences and fear of tomorrow are a thing of the past for all time." The population's living standards have improved substantially. Personal consumption has increased three times over. The weekly working hours have been reduced, the 5-day week has been introduced and paid leave increased. A comprehensive system of social insurance has been gradually created, a system showing such high standards of mother and child care, care for families with children, sick people and pensioners that is now one of the best in the world. During the years of socialism state expenditures for social insurance have increased more than tenfold. Roughly one-third of all vital needs of the Czechoslovak citizens are covered today from all-state means.

During the 30 years industrial production has increased twelvefold. Our workers' and technicians' advanced standards are known throughout the world. The results of our SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE justifiably evoke admiration throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

The adversaries of socialism prophesied for us the crash of our "experiment" with unified cooperative farms; but judge for yourself: Our socialist agriculture is producing today, with the help of approximately only one-third of its former workers, roughly twice the amount it produced previously. The average hectare yields of cereals have more than doubled since the first half of the 1950's. Thanks to socialism, in a country with a mere 36 acres of land per citizen we have now become self-sufficient in certain agricultural produce; and it is a realistic goal set by the 15th CPCZ Congress to fully cover the need for those foodstuffs that we are capable of producing ourselves. Our rural areas have radically changed. The farmers' living standards have today reached almost the same level as that of industrial workers and employees.

THE QUESTION OF NATIONALITIES is one of the basic questions successfully solved in our country by socialism. It is not merely a matter of proclaiming the absolute equality of rights for the Czechs, Slovaks and the citizens of other nationalities. In order to be really safeguarded this equality of rights had to be based on an economic policy that would eliminate the enormous differences that were the legacy of capitalism. The 15th CPCZ Congress was able to state quite justifiably that one result of Czechoslovakia's socialist development is also the fact that at present there is not one backward area in our entire republic. Is there anything at all similar in any--even the most advanced--capitalist country?

One of the decisive sources of the successes we have achieved is, as stressed by the 15th CPCZ Congress, our membership in the socialist community. We are jointly solving many tasks and problems, we are sharing experience and thus we are multiplying our forces. The firm alliance, friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular, were and are also today the decisive international factor enabling our working people to ward all forms of pressure and interference by imperialists, as well as to insure the full sovereignty and the successful socialist construction of our country.

The bourgeois communications media meticulously conceal the facts on Czechoslovakia's socialist advance from the citizens of their countries. They like to proclaim themselves "free" media; but in practice this means the "freedom" to distort reality and to spread insiduous lies and slanders.

The bourgeois propaganda praises capitalist freedoms and democracy; but our people are justifiably asking: What kind of freedom is it if it is based on a mass deception of citizens? What kind of democracy is it if the working man is practically not entitled to participate in creating and implementing the state policy and in directing the advance of the economy? What kind of human rights do you have if they exclude the most important things--the right to live a life of human dignity, the right to work and to have certainty in the future?

Question: In our country the anticommunist propagandists are constantly nurturing speculations about internal developments in the CSSR and spreading conjectures about some alleged "opposition movement" for human rights. What can you tell us about your views on this?

Answer: In the first place it must be said that all claims about some kind of "opposition" in Czechoslovakia have one thing in common: What the old hag wanted, she dreamed about, as our saying goes.

We know from practice that various people often understand the same words differently. If somebody expresses his aversion to the political system in a capitalist country, he is frequently called a criminal element.

But if somebody in Czechoslovakia perpetrates really criminal acts, including attempted murder, while at the same time berating socialism, he is immediately endowed with the halo of "political opposition" by the West. When an ordinary thief plucks guitar strings while doing it, the West is willing to proclaim him an artist.

Every society has various declassed people, parasites who would like to live without working, shipwrecked people who had fallen from the heights of their demanding aspirations and who have come to hate all honest people around them. Such vestiges of the past still exist in our country, too. But in our country these people have seen very well the boom enjoyed by anticommunism in the West and the fact that they could conceal their parasitism behind political phraseology.

We do not harbor illusions that there are no adversaries of socialism living in our country. Some are against socialism simply because they had been shipwrecked, others are against socialism out of class hatred. Why should a person like Havel, so greatly praised by the bourgeois communications media in the FRG, be for socialism if his family used to belong to the capitalist "elite" in Prague?

At present there is no social class or a unified group of citizens in our country whose interests would clash with the advance of the socialist society and which would thus form the social foundation for some kind of opposition. Understandably, our people have various critical remarks about this or that. But they are not against socialism--they are merely concerned about its successful development.

That is why imperialism must seek its allies and instruments among the various renegades, parasites and shipwrecked people. These people represent no one except themselves and their breadgivers in the West.

This, of course, does not prevent the bourgeois propaganda from falsely branding them "defenders of human rights" and from making use of them as its instruments in anti-communist campaigns. The bourgeoisie has peculiar morale. It claims for itself the right to pass decisions on what is and what is not freedom, democracy, human, or human rights and all the while the entire bourgeois system is based on inhuman exploitation of humans and on trampling on man's rights. What the working people have they have had to win in harsh and bloody clashes with the bourgeoisie.

The efforts to really safeguard human rights, the working people's rights--the right to live a life in peace, the right to work, to education, to have old age and health insurance, the right to have constantly improving living and cultural standards, to participate in state policy and in the management of the economy and of the whole society--all the things the working people in capitalist countries are fighting for with such difficulty against the ruling capital, are THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE ENTIRE POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY in our country.

Question: Diplomatic relations between the CSSR and the FRG have existed for more than 4 years. During this time certain positive contacts have been established; but there are also new problems in the relations. How do you assess the prospects of CSSR-FRG relations?

Answer: Almost 33 years have passed since the defeat of Hitlerite fascism. A new generation has grown up. The GDR, the first state of workers and peasants on German soil, has been established and is successfully developing, and the socialist society has been built up there. This has played an enormously positive role. On the other hand, let us recall the kind of policy pursued for decades by Adenauer and other outstanding FRG officials and the kind of atmosphere systematically created in the mutual relations by the people dreaming of a revanche.

Hitlerite fascism had deeply and tragically affected the life of entire nations, and in our country practically every family. The policy which for the many postwar years prevailed among the FRG representatives of that time did nothing to help heal the wounds; on the contrary, it poured salt into them, figuratively speaking.

It is only slightly more than 4 years ago that diplomatic relations between the CSSR and the FRG were established. The normal relations based on equal rights were possible only on the platform of the recognition of the legal invalidity of the Munich diktat, and this required a realistic approach by the FRG's leading representatives.

True, every policy is a class [policy] and the interests of the ruling classes in the capitalist FRG and in Socialist Czechoslovakia are in opposition. However, realism demands mutual respect, not to interfere in the internal affairs of the other and to observe the principle of equality.

Quite a lot has been done since the treaty on mutual relations was concluded on 11 December 1973.

The treaty declaring the Munich diktat void removed the hindrances of the past between our countries and provided a genuine foundation for the development of goodneighborly relations with equal, mutually beneficial cooperation along the whole spectrum of relations. In a broader context the treaty significantly contributed to the relaxation of tension on our continent; it has become an important stabilizing factor at least in its central region, which in the past was characterized by great instability, unrest and continual hotbeds of conflict. The treaty, of course, is one thing. It is "only" the culmination of one stage of the partners' mutual efforts. Its fulfillment is another thing. I agree with you that since its signing some positive contacts have been established, but there are also problems in the relations.

The treaty has created a basis for the first steps toward the normalization of relations, as is usual between two sovereign states. These steps are gradually being implemented. On the occasion of the signing of the CSCE final act in Helsinki in July 1975, CSSR President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal met for constructive talks with the federal chancellor, Mr Schmidt. Contacts have been established between the ministers of our countries, deputies, trade unionists and youth. Mutually beneficial trade and industrial cooperation, cultural exchanges and sports contacts have been expanded, and tourism considerably increased. This is no small achievement. Moreover, one has to say that the FRG holds first place in Czechoslovakia's economic relations with advanced capitalist countries.

The chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, Herbert Wehner, visited the CSSR recently. He had the opportunity to talk with the CSSR's highest representatives and his visit was a good impetus for the activation of CSSR-FRG relations.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has been invited for an official visit to the FRG.

Thus, since the signing of the treaty on mutual relations both sides have done useful work for the benefit of the people of their two countries and I am convinced also to the benefit of overall development in Europe. On the other hand, however, it has to be stated that the present level and extent of mutual relations by far correspond neither to the real possibilities nor to what we call goodneighborly relations. As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, I would like to emphasize that we are really interested in such relations and that FROM OUR SIDE THERE ARE NO OBSTACLES TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT. [paragraph continues]

We are firmly convinced that the interest of the majority of the FRG people is similar. We could convince ourselves that there are people in your state's leadership who wish good cooperation in the interest of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

On the other hand, as you yourself well know, there are social forces, not large in number, but powerful because of their international contacts and influence, that do everything they can to disrupt the peaceful cooperation between our two countries as well as the relaxation of tension in Europe and in the world. They are misusing their influence, particularly their power in the information media, in order to--at sharp variance with the Helsinki conference final act--spread slander, lies and hatred, to call for revenge and with all means to put obstacles in the path of mutual cooperation.

We are convinced that there is a real possibility, through joint effort, to overcome the influence of these destructive forces and to bring about a positive development in mutual relations.

I would like to repeat that we continue to be prepared and willing to approach the further development of good neighborly, equal and mutually beneficial relations with the FRG in a constructive manner, with good will and interest.

In conclusion, permit me to use this opportunity and through your newspaper wish all communists, the workers class and all working people in the FRG much success in the struggle for their inalienable rights and freedoms, for a Europe without the neutron bomb, for a Europe of peace and progress.

PRAGUE REPORTS ISRAELI MILITARY OPERATION IN LEBANON

LD150928Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Israeli tank and motorized rifle units crossed the Israeli-Lebanese border last night and are advancing in the direction of the towns of Sidon and Tyre. Simultaneously with the ground forces attack, the Israeli Air Force bombed a number of populated settlements in southern Lebanon. Israeli naval vessels are concentrated off the coast of Lebanon.

According to a statement issued by the Israeli military command the aim of this operation is the liquidation of Palestinian bases in the vicinity of the Israeli-Lebanese border.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Strougal Receives Prague Delegation

LD142020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, received on Tuesday in the Hrzan Palace in Prague representatives of the city of Prague.

Mayor Zdenek Zuska handed to Comrade Strougal combined pledges which on the 30th anniversary of Victorious February were made by collectives from enterprises and organizations which share in the building work in Prague. The pledges are aimed at adhering to and cutting the dates given for the reconstruction of the national theatre, the completion of the Strahov stadium, the construction of the basic communications system and the comprehensive housing construction. Comrade Lubomir Strougal thanked them for this exemplary initiative and stressed that the implementation of the pledges would represent an important contribution toward the consistent efforts of our society for the all-round expansion of the capital city of Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Strougal Receives Romanian Envoy

LD131342Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received Teodor Has, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today and held a talk with him prior to the end of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

Hoffmann, Venezuelan TU Official

LD111634Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, yesterday received (?Henni) Croes, general secretary of the United Center of Venezuelan Workers. In the course of a friendly interview he informed the guest about the further successes achieved by our working people recently in the construction of a developed socialist society and about the active participation of Czechoslovak trade unions in the preparations of the 11th world trade union congress.

Both confirmed an interest in deepening relations between Czechoslovak and Venezuelan trade unions.

Hula Presents Award

LD111344Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 11 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, presented Zdenek Sedivy, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, with the Order of Labor in Prague today. The high distinction has been awarded to him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of many years of working and political involvement and for directing activity in the planning of the national economy.

USSR Deputy Minister Received

LD121032Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Miroslav Valek, the Slovak minister of culture, received in Bratislava yesterday in the presence of Rudolf Jurik, the head of a department of the CPS' Central Committee, Vladimir Popov, the deputy minister of culture of the USSR. They informed each other about topical tasks facing culture and its share in the development of their respective countries. Comrade Popov was also received yesterday by Ludovit Pezlar, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who informed him about the tasks of the party's cultural policy. During his visit in Bratislava the Soviet guest will also familiarize himself with the city's cultural monuments.

COMMITTEE NOTES SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER GOODS

LD141402Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The need for the more consistent fulfillment of the conclusions of the Seventh Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee was stressed in Prague today by the Czech National Council's Committee for Trade, Transport and Communications. The deputies, who reviewed the fulfillment of the program statement of the government of the Czech Socialist Republic in regard to internal trade, pointed out that supplies of certain groups of goods still do not fully meet consumer demand.

They noted that in the case of foodstuffs, good nutritional products became more available in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and that in particular, the consumption of meat products, poultry products and cheese improved. As for consumer durables, there was a larger supply of automatic washing machines, irons and vacuum cleaners but, on the other hand, consumers were not satisfied with the supplies of bicycles, typewriters and childrens' clothing.

DAILY HAILS CSSR-BULGARIAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

AU101505Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[Zdenek Provaznik article: "On the CSSR-Bulgarian Protocol; The Main Directions of Cooperation"]

[Text] The document signed last Thursday envisages a 6 percent increase in deliveries over those agreed upon in the CSSR-Bulgarian long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period. In this connection the international division of labor is becoming more and more important and is acquiring a new qualitative character in the form of ever increasing cooperation and specialization.

The negotiations between the representatives of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria established the main directions of cooperation in the material sphere and anchored them in a number of contracts and agreements. First and foremost there is agreement on specialization in the production of electric carts and pulleys. Then there are the agreements in the sphere of computer technology, metal-working machines, measuring instruments and tools, agricultural machines, instiallations for food production projects and so forth.

Among the most important agreements belongs the one on collaboration in the automobile branch, concluded between the Liberec automobile works and the Madara enterprise of Shumen. Large-series production provides great opportunities for cooperation and specialization: In the course of 4 years the value of production will represent more than R100 million. This is the largest engineering project between the two countries to date. The employees of the Shumen Madara enterprise are to produce--by 1980--24,000 rear axles and 4,000 trucks annually. This is no easy task and our Bulgarian friends make no secret of this. After all, to perfectly master the production of one of the most complicated automobile components demands, above all, that the technological process is well organized and this depends on the relevant experience. Therefore, the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and the Bureau of the Council of Ministers have adopted effective measures to improve the situation. Apart from this, a group of Czechoslovak experts is also helping in Shumen.

Cooperation in the automobile industry stands in the foreground of the Bulgarian bodies' attention. They are interested in the idea of uniting and unifying the entire vehicle pool in the freight and bus transportation area on the basis of an agreement with the USSR and the CSSR. Our producers would insure the basic components, including complete chassis and aggregates for the Setra buses from the Cadar enterprise of Botevgrad. To repay this, the Bulgarians would deliver finished buses.

The advantages of cooperation are, among other things, illustrated by the fact that 41 percent of machinery exported from the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Czechoslovakia, and about 27 similar products exported by the CSSR to Bulgaria are the result of specialized production sharing.

The economic base of the fraternal countries helps one to realize tasks that would be too difficult to solve with one's own resources. For example, People's Bulgaria abounds in high quality marble. With deliveries of complete machinery installations and vehicles the CSSR will contribute to the rapid and efficient production of marble. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will supply us with marble plates and blocks for 15 years....

The division of labor in the sphere of science and technology is also involved in this; here, too, there are a number of examples. More than 150 scientific institutes and institutions are jointly working on more than 100 tasks, the solution of which will benefit the entire socialist community.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH ANGOLA--A Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by Frantisek Mares, first deputy minister of foreign trade, paid an official visit to Angola on 5-11 March 1978 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan Government delegation to the negotiations was led by Roberto Antonio de Almeida, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Angola. The purpose of the visit was to negotiate measures for consolidating and expanding economic and trade contacts and the scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries. Toward the end of the visit a trade agreement was signed between the governments of the CSSR and of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 78 p 7 AU]

CSSR LASER RADAR--Czechoslovak scientists have completed designing the second-generation laser radar which makes it possible to measure distances of thousands of kilometers with centimeter precision. Our scientists have equipped seven [unspecified] countries with laser transmitters. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

ADN CITES PLO SPOKESMAN ON SOUTH LEBANON FIGHTING

LD150836Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0109 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Beirut,-A spokesman of the Palestinian resistance movement announced in Beirut early Wednesday morning that strong units of the Israeli Army had launched large-scale aggression against south Lebanon. The villages Bint Jubayl and Marun ar-Ra's in the immediate vicinity of the border have been attacked by Israeli fighter-bombers. According to the Palestinians, some 25,000 soldiers of the Israeli army of aggression are involved in the attack. The attackers crossed the Lebanese-Israeli border with tanks at several places. Further units were landed on Lebanese territory from helicopters and landing craft.

The Israeli aggression was preceded on Tuesday evening by artillery attacks on southern Lebanon. Israeli batteries held the towns of Rashayya, Al-Fukhkharah, Al-Khiyam and Tair Harfa under continuous fire.

Following the bombardment, Israeli tanks pushed forward in the direction of Al-Khiyam in the Al-'Uraub region and [word indistinct] in the central sector of the Lebanese border area. Reports from Beirut state that the joint forces of the national and progressive movement of Lebanon and the PLO are resolutely resisting the aggressors.

It is feared in Beirut that the Israeli troops are pressing forward to the Litani River between Tyre and Sidon and attacking the Palestinian refugee camps there. The units of the Arab security forces stationed in Lebanon have been put on increased alert.

During the early hours of this morning, several squadrons of Israeli fighter-bombers attacked the Palestinian camp at Rashayya near the southern Lebanese port of Tyre. Not far from Tyre, strong units of the Israeli army of agression had landed shortly before.

A Palestinian military spokesman further announced that the Israeli tanks, which had moved into the Lebanese Arkoub region toward midnight, were advanging to Al-Khiyam. There was bitter resistance to the aggressor. Meanwhile, Israeli troops also penetrated Lebanon near An-Na'urah and Yarun and were taking a Northerly direction.

Political observers in Beirut point out that this aggression, in which all sections of Israel's armed forces are participating, is an attack which had been planned in detail for a long time.

Beirut Radio announced this morning that part of the Israeli troops are advancing toward the port of Sidon, which lies 30 kilometers to the south of Beirut. The Israeli troops are also pressing forward towards the port of Tyre and the Litani River approximately 20 kilometers to the north of the Israeli border. Israeli warships are attacking Tyre from the sea. Violent battles are also being reported in Al-Khiyam, Rashayya, Al-Fukhkharah and in the Arkoub region where there are numerous Palestinian resistance movement bases.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA reported that the Israeli aggression was directed against villages, smaller settlements, housing areas and against bases of the Palestinian and national patriotic forces in southern Lebanon. Initial Israeli radio reports stated that many Palestinians had been killed. "The enemy has hundreds of dead to his account," stated an Israeli military spokesman.

According to a Palestinian military spokesman, Israel employed four brigades with a total strength of 25,000 men against Lebanon.

SED-PLO PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

AU141915Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 78 p 6 AU

["Joint Press Statement: SED-Palestinian Liberation Organizations"]

[Text] A PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee, paid an official visit to the GDR on 10 and 11 March 1978 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

Yasir 'Arafat was received for a friendly talk by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Erich Honecker reported the great efforts and creative initiative by the GDR working people to successfully implement the Ninth SED Congress decisions as well as to prepare for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He expressed appreciation for the unselfish, anti-imperialist struggle of the PLO to safeguard its inalienable national rights and reaffirmed the principled GDR policy for achieving a just peace in the Middle East. He assured that the GDR will also in the future stand side by side in solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine who are struggling to restore their national rights, including their right to return to self-determination and to establish their own independent state in keeping with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his high respect for and recognition of the significant progress by the GDR people under SED leadership in establishing the developed socialist society. He thanked the SED and the GDR people for the solidarity and support granted to the PLO.

The PLO delegation conducted an extensive exchange of opinions with an SED delegation led by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During the official talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, anti-imperialist solidarity and mutual understanding, the two sides exchanged views on topical international questions, particularly the situation in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. They deliberated on the results and further tasks related to cooperation between the SED and the PLO. Another agreement on cooperation between the SED and the PLO for 1978-1979 was signed.

The talks endorsed the agreement of attitudes of the two sides on the questions discussed concerning the international situation and further development of mutual relations.

Both sides agreed to deepen the existing close and cordial relations of friendship in the future. The two sides expressed their agreement that the consistent policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as the struggle by all progressive forces throughout the world constitute decisive guarantees for making the detente in Europe and throughout the world irreversible and for complementing it with effective disarmament measures. They resolutely call for the complete liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism and of all dangerous hotbeds of tension and conflicts in the world. In this context they expressed grave concern with the dangerous situation in the Horn of Africa and condemned the imperialist interference in that area.

Both sides paid special attention to developments in the Middle East, where due to Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and the refusal of imperialist and Zionist forces to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the threat to world peace persists and a solution to the Middle East conflict has been prevented. They denounce Israel's continuing use of terror in its occupation, its settlement policy and its gross violation of human rights. Israel's continuous military inroads in Lebanon were denounced as dangerous provocations which threaten peace.

It was noted in agreement that a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East conflict can only be achieved with the participation on the basis of equal rights of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The principled position of both sides was stressed that a just peace in the Middle East requires the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab and Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 and the safeguarding of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state in keeping with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. It was emphasized that under the present conditions the further rallying of all progressive national Arab forces and the strengthening of their alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community is decisively important. In this context the GDR side expressed appreciation for the results of the summit meeting of the progressive Arab states and the PLO in Tripoli in December 1977 and in Algiers in February 1978 for the consolidation of their unity in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality granted the PLO delegation by the SED Central Committee.

HONECKER RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD142120Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1940 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Tuesday Petr Abrasimov, the USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipetentiary to the GDR. In the course of the conversation questions of common interest were discussed in an atmosphere of complete agreement.

HONECKER, STOPH RECEIVE OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD141636Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, today received Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR Constantin Nita for a farewell visit. Erich Honecker thanked the diplomat for his active contribution to the development and deepening of the fraternal relations between the two states. Ambassador Nita also paid a farewell visit today to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

HONECKER VISITS PHILIPPINE EXHIBITION IN LEIPZIG

OW131721Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic--or East Germany--has noted the continuing progress in economic relations between his country and the Philippines.

A report reaching Manila said Chairman Erich Honecker made the assessment during a brief talk with Philippine Ambassador to East Germany Leticia Ramos Shahani. The conversation took place when Mr Honecker visited over the weekend the Philippine exhibition at the trade fair in Leipzig.

Ambassador Shahani conveyed to the East German leader the cordial greetings of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. She also underscored the importance of the state visit to the Philippines last December by the East German chairman.

Mr Honecker reciprocated the greetings of President Marcos by saying that relations in various fields of contacts between the Philippines and his country appear to be progressing very well.

TISCH, OTHERS RECEIVE FRG TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD142148Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, the chairman of the FDGB Executive Committee, received in Berlin on Tuesday a delegation of the artworkers union in the FRG's DGB. The delegation was led by the DGB art workers union chairman, Otto Sprenger. Present at the exchange of opinions on questions of common interest were, for the FDGB, Werner Heilemann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Executive Committee, and Herbert Bischoff, chairman of the Art Union Executive Committee; and for the DGB union, Hans Herdlein, deputy chairman; Boris Bossi, member of its Executive Committee and Heinz Ratajcak, manager. The delegation is on a short fact-finding visit at the invitation of the Art Union Executive Committee.

GDR UN ENVOY STRESSES NEED FOR DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD142238Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1949 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] UN/New York--(ADN correspondent) The neutron weapon is directed against the peoples and heightens the danger of a nuclear conflict. That is why world opinion is rightly alarmed at the proposed development and deployment of this weapon. This was stated on Tuesday by Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent UN representative, at the ad hoc committee for a world disarmament conference. "Understandably, the people of my country closely watch with great concern the plans regarding this unprecedentedly cruel weapon because it is intended to be deployed directly along the borders of the GDR. That is why the GDR is the cosponsor of a draft treaty, submitted at Geneva, on banning the production, storage, deployment and use of the neutron weapon."

As the arms race heats up and consumes ever larger sums, so the need for calling a world disarmament conference becomes "every day more manifest." "We believe that the time has come to start preparing a world disarmament conference."

The socialist states are striving to insure the success of the work of the preparatory committee for the UN special session on disarmament, but it is already clear that the special session, which will adopt one or several important program-oriented documents, cannot replace a world disarmament conference, he said. He added: "Many constructive and realistic disarmament proposals, contained, for instance, in the documents proposed by the socialist states, have been presented to world opinion. We refer both to the documents submitted to the preparatory committee for the UN special session on disarment and to the working paper which was recently presented to the Geneva disarmament committee, on a comprehensive program of disarmament.

These documents could form a good basis for preparing a world disarmament conference. The peoples cannot allow those who profit from the arms business to ordain a disastrous future for them. The idea of a world disarmament conference, its preparation and organization, is not directed against any state. On the contrary, proceeding from the principle of equal and undiminished security, it serves the interest of all states and peoples."

The representatives of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary and Mongolia also spoke and called for the beginning of preparations for a conference.

FRG'S ROHWEDDER ARRIVES AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD141156Y Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Detlev-Carsten Rohwedder, state secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry, arrived today for a 1-day visit to the Leipzig spring fair. During the afternoon he will meet with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and his deputy, Heinz Behrendt, to discuss problems concerning intra-German trade. They are to discuss how this trade can be increased. Last year it only increased by 3 percent.

In addition to Rohwedder, Saarland Economics Minister Werner Klumpp and his Lower Saxony counterpart, Erich Kuepker, are also visiting Leipzig. Both politicians visited the exhibitions from their respective laender. Klumpp will also meet with GDR deputy minister Behrendt on Wednesday.

Exhibitors from the FRG and West Berlin report a markedly friendly negotiating climate with GDR economic officials. In general, however, expectations of trade deals at the fair, which lasts until Sunday, are not expected to exceed the usual level. According to an opinion poll of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, GDR purchasers are trying to get higher quotas of off-set deals. This puts a strain mainly on smaller West German firms in various branches of industry.

GDR, DOW CHEMICAL SIGN CHEMICAL IMPORT-EXPORT AGREEMENT

LD141230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--At the Leipzig Spring Fair today, an important long-term agreement on the export and import of chemicals to the tune of about $250 million was signed by Gerhard Nitzsche, director general of the GDR foreign trade enterprise Chemie-Export-Import, and G.H. Boyd, member of the directorate of the Dow Chemical Company Midland/U.S. and president of Dow Chemical Europe.

The signing of this agreement successfully continues the longstanding business relations between Chemie-Export-Import and the Dow Chemical Company, which led to the conclusion of a long-term consortial agreement at the 1976 Leipzig spring fair.

Present at the signing were leading representatives of the GDR ministries for foreign trade and for the chemical industry, as well as the Director General Frohn of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, Frankfurt an der Oder Bezirk.

GYORGY LAZAR ATTENDS MEETING IN BORSOD COUNTY

LD141450Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] The Borsod County group of deputies to the National Assembly have discussed commercial supply in the county. "Premier Gyorgy Lazar, parliamentary representative of the town of Miskolc, took part in the session." The population's food requirements have been fully met for some years now, but coal-burning fireplaces and kitchen stoves are unobtainable, and there is a shortage of horticultural and agricultural implements.

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW LIBYAN, INDIAN ENVOYS

LD141940Y Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Antal Apro, present of parliament, received the introductory visits of Muhammad Tamir Bugaighis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah, and Arun Kanti Das, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS FOREIGN, FOOD MATTERS

LD150936Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is in session. At the suggestion of the Politburo, it is debating a report on international matters and one on the situation and development tasks of the agricultural and food industry.

SWEDISH TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD142000Y Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--Staffan Burenstam Linder, Sweden's minister of Trade was staying from 11 to 14 March in Budapest. His host was Dr Jozsef Biro, Hungary's minister of foreign trade. The two ministers surveyed the latest developments of economic contacts between their countries and some topical questions of bilateral trade. There are favourable chances, they stated, for a dynamic growth of the supplies in either direction. With a view to improving the conditions of trading, they agreed to propose that expert teams from either country should start talks in preparation for a new long-term agreement, closer in line with contemporary demands.

The Swedish minister paid a visit to Secretary of State Istvan Hetenyi for the State Planning Office and talked with him about points of planning and directing the economy in either country. Next he called on Secretary of State Miklos Gacsi in the Ministry of Foundry and Machine Engineering, assessing the actual position of industrial cooperation Sweden-Hungary. The distinguished guest left Budapest Tuesday in the afternoon.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO NETHERLANDS--Budapest, March 14, MTI--Headed by Karoly Herczeg, deputy general secretary of the CCTU, a trade union delegation left Tuesday for the Netherlands. The delegation is meeting the invitation of the Federation of Dutch Trade Union Movement (FNV). The goal of the visit is further development of the ties between the CCTU and FNV and studying of each other's activity. The Hungarian delegation will also meet leaders of the Dutch Christian Trade Union Federation. [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD]

WARSAW REPORTS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

LD150806Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The Israeli Armed Forces have carried out a new invasion of Lebanon. Thousands of soldiers are taking part in the operation directed against the camps of the Palestinian refugees. The military spokesman of the PLO says that Israeli tanks attacked the locality [word indistinct] and Marun ar-Ra's. Israeli airborne troops have landed near Tyre and violent fighting between the Israeli troops and the Palestinian resistance troops is going on near this port.

1977 INCREASE IN GDR-POLISH TRADE REPORTED

LD150318Y Warsaw PAP in English 2300 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 14 March--The value of trade between Poland and the GDR grew by 4.3 per cent in 1977 against that in 1976, which is a success considering that it has been continuously growing for many years now. The GDR ranks second after the USSR among Poland's trading partners in terms of the volume of trade in 1977. The value of mutual trade totalled some 1,682 million roubles, including 854 million roubles for Poland's export to and 828 million roubles for Poland's import from the GDR.

Of great significance for the Polish economy are supplies of German-made agricultural machines, metal industry products including steel castings, tyres, paints, varnishes, and a wide range of marketables such as cars, motorcycles, washing machines or coal stoves.

Poland on the other hand exports to the GDR bituminous coal, sulphur, copper and a wide range of capital goods.

Poland companies are building and modernizing numerous industrial plants and buildings in the GDR. In 1977, 18.8 per cent of the turnover came under the heading of specialization and co-production exchange. In this sphere, however, the possibilities are far from being exhausted, especially in the machine tool, electrotechnical and chemical industries. Both countries hardly undertake any ventures in third markets, although in many branches such cooperation would be mutually advantageous.

BRIEFS

POLISH-BRAZILIAN TRADE TALKS--PAP, Warsaw, 14 March--Ambassador Joao Paulo do Rio Branco, director of the European Department at the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Commission for Trade With the East, paid a visit to Warsaw on March 13-14. The Brazilian guest was received by Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Edwin Wisniewski and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek. Discussed were international questions and problems of Polish-Brazilian trade and economic cooperation of interests to both sides. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and quest for new solutions making it possible to further successfully develop Polish-Brazilian-economic cooperation and bilateral relations. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

LD142134Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/3/1978--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., received on March 14 the delegation of the Israeli Labour Party led by Shi'mon Peres, chairman of the party, now on an official visit in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The chairman of the Israel Labour Party evoked the particular impressions made on the members of the delegation by this Romanian visit, highly praising the Romanian people, its successes on the path of progress and prosperity, of socialist construction.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties, on the relations between Romania and Israel, as also on some current international questions. Both sides assessed that the visit paid to Romania by the delegation of the Israel Labour Party is an important moment in the development of the relations between the two parties, contributing to the expansion of collaboration between Romania and Israel in the interest of international understanding and peace. The chairman of the Labour Party invited an R.C.P. delegation to visit Israel. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

On broaching some international questions, highlighted was the concern of the two parties at the situation in the Middle East, at the perpetuation of tension in the region, which endangers international peace and security. In this framework, special attention was paid to the ways and means of engineering peace in the zone by political ways, highlighted being the conviction of the two parties that the solving of the complex situation in the Middle East implied the mobilization of all realistically minded, political, responsible and peace-loving peoples, in the region and outside it, for solutions to be found that should lead to the extinguishing of the conflict, to peaceful coexistence and cooperation of all peoples and countries in the region, in keeping with the general interests of international understanding and peace.

Reaffirming the stand of the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the Middle East situation, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need for a comprehensive political settlement to be reached urgently, that should lead to a just and lasting peace, a fact which presupposes the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the attainment of the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab Palestinian people--including its right to self-determination and the setting up of its own and independent state--to ensuring integrity and security to all states in the region. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS HUNGARIAN, GERMAN NATIONALITY COUNCILS

AU141537Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] "The joint meeting of the plenary session of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality and of the plenary session of the Council of Working People of German Nationality took place today in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's presence.

"Upon arrival at the conference hall, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was welcomed with loud applause, an expression of the complete satisfaction with the party's and state's policy aimed at the fatherland's flourishing, at insuring equality and equity among all the sons of the country and at improving well-being and the level of civilization of all citizens, regardless of nationality."

The participants in this joint meeting continued the discussions begun yesterday. The joint meeting "was an opportunity to reassert their determination to take firm action, in close unity with all our people, to implement the 11th congress decisions and the targets of the party national conference aimed at the flourishing of the joint fatherland and at the well-being of all of our socialist nation."

The participants also expressed "warm thanks for the constant concern for the coinhabiting nationalities and for the Marxist-Leninist policy promoted in nationality matters to insure equal rights for all members of society, the builders of the new system and the beneficiaries of the fruits of socialism in our country."

The speaker stated that they will spare no effort to contribute to the implementation of the entire domestic and foreign policy which reflects the aspiration for independence, sovereignty, prosperity, cooperation and peace of all our people.

Welcomed with loud applause, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the joint meeting. The party general secretary's speech, a document of great theoretical and practical importance, was followed with keen interest and repeatedly marked with loud applause.

AGERPRES REPORTS ROMANIAN COURSES FOR FOREIGN CADRES

AU141105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 14 Mar 78 AU

["Romanian School Trains Cadres for Abroad"--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/3/1978--Romania contributes to training and brushing up the cadres needed by the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Whereas 561 young people from various countries learned in Romania in the interval of 1964-1965, their number stands today at over 13,000.

The largest part of the foreign students take training for professions which correspond to their peoples' concern and interest in building and developing a modern economy, thus, more than 50 percent of them take polytechnical training, at the same time, many young ones from various countries attend Romanian post-graduate courses. In 1978, some 1,000 foreign young people attend various forms of post-graduate education in Romania, for their doctor's degree, or for specialization in various domains.

Starting in 1978, (?the Institute of) Chemistry will ensure under UNIDO auspices--the first edition of the annual brushing-up course in chromatography, such courses operate in Romania also under UNESCO aegis, by collaboration with higher learning institutes, among others. The Bucharest University is host and organizer, since 1973, of courses in mathematics and information, where the participants acquire basic notions about computers and automated data processing, and their uses. Such courses were graduated by cadres of Albania, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Venezuela and other countries.

LUMEA DETAILS ACTION FOR BANNING NUCLEAR ARMS

AU101045Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 10 Mar 78 AU

["Ways of Banning Nuclear Weapons Suggested by Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/3/1978--There is no reason which can (?justify) the opposition of nuclear powers--individual or collective, open or disguised, asserted or implied--to the peoples' demand for the recourse to threat or use of nuclear weapons to be categorically banned--LUMEA review of March 9 writes.

Owing to the unprecedented danger created by the existence of nuclear weapons--the Romanian foreign affairs weekly goes on--the initiation of wide-scope international action is required for the undelayed prohibition of nuclear weapons, which is an historically important objective. An exceptional responsibility in this action, which by its proportions should also be unprecedented, is incumbent on the nuclear states and, in the first place, on those whose stockpiles exceeded by far the supersaturation point of destroying the planet.

That is why the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly--the review assesses--will mean a firm turning to general peace and progress only to the extent to which it will adopt an international document on banning the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Romania, that campaigns firmly and consistently for the implementation of general and complete disarmament, of nuclear disarmament primarily, takes into consideration several ways of solving the question of nuclear weapons. One of them, which would mean even the total and categorical ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons might have five alternatives:

--The conclusion of an international agreement; the adoption of a declaration of the United Nations drawn up in committing terms and eliberately supported by all nuclear states and by the other members of the organizations; the conclusion of an agreement by all nuclear states; the elaboration of a committing joint declaration by the nuclear states; or the adoption of unilateral declarations with similar contents and compulsory legal force by all the nuclear states.

Irrespective of the alternative chosen--the review stresses--this form of solving the problem of nuclear weapons should correspond to a number of fundamental demands which must make the ban imperative, i.e. excluding every formulation which would enable its elusion, derogation or infringement--unconditioned namely to depend in no way, under any motivation or pretext--and general--to be applied to all international relations and applicable to each state--nuclear or non-nuclear [sentence as received].

Romania--LUMEA weekly further writes--also suggests transitory ways of facilitating the agreement on generally and unconditionally banning the threat or use of nuclear weapons, as follows: all states shall pledge not to be the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons, or the nuclear states shall give firm guarantees of security to the non-nuclear states, or, finally, favour the creation of denuclearized zones together with firm pledges by the nuclear powers on observing the status of these zones and on using no nuclear weapons against the states making up the respective zones. This last way, the review specifies, would mean the confinement and reduction of the peril of a nuclear war.

The total prohibition of using or threatening with the use of nuclear weapons--LUMEA emphasizes--would have a wide range of positive consequences and implications in international reltations as a whole.

Becoming an imperative norm, universally applicable, it would exclude thus any possibility of supporting the "legality" of using nuclear weapons by invoking the absence of a specific rule of international law in this respect. Accounting for the first concrete step toward denuclearization of international relations, such a ban would be a strong political, juridical and moral obstacle to the nuclear war. The renunciation of using nuclear weapons would eliminate the tendency to develop doctrines on their utilization as a "normal" instrument of politics and diplomacy. Contrary to some opinions or fears, the Romanian weekly stresses, world stability would be supported not deteriorated, and that in the sense of checking and reducing the nuclear arms race. The implicit depreciation of the nuclear weapons, LUMEA goes on, would stimulate the efforts for substantial reductions of the existing stockpiles, would stop the present tendency of escalating the strategical nuclear weapons and would alllow for passing to effective nuclear disarmament measures.

Emphasizing the real impact the ban could have on the sphere of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the review highlights that all states would thus be able to return to a pre-nuclear parity, hence salutary results for the disarmament negotiations, namely the examination and adoption of concrete measures of limiting conventional armings to the end of general and complete disarmament.

The ban on the nuclear weapons would also contribute to the consolidation and generalization of international detente, would be an essential contribution to the engineering of a new international order by opening a real prospect of meeting one of its essential conditions, the ruling out of threat or use of force from international relations.

Romania considers that a great mass movement in favor of banning nuclear weapons involving all peoples, all the political and social forces in all countries on all continents can make these terrifying means be outlawed.

AGERPRES REPORTS LUMEA ARTICLE ON NONUSE OF FORCE

AU111455Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 11 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/3/78--"Political, Negotiated Settlement of Disputes Among States--The Only Rational Alternative." Under this heading the foreign affairs weekly LUMEA writes: The sound of arms, of intimidations and brutal force keep being heard in the world after almost 33 years since the end of the Second World War. It is a strange, incredible sound coming alike from the apocalypse of atomic threats and from some parts of the world where the guns, ever more guns, never keep quiet...

Romania has expressed more than once her point of view on such phenomena in international life, drawing attention to the contradictory and complex evolution of the contemporary world, to the still frail, incipient course toward detente, peace and cooperation internationally, because, if some incontestable progress has been made compared with the period of sad remembrance of the "cold war", if deep-going and positive mutations have occurred in the world balance of forces, in the assertion of the new principles of inter-state relations, it is true that we witness concomitantly an aggravation of some phenomena of political and economic crisis, a revival of the imperialist tendency in the world today.

It is for the first time in the postwar period that we witness now a strong intensification of the struggle for the re-division of the world into zones of influence, for winning new ruling positions by various states and groupings of states. In the promotion of this policy, with baneful antecedents, all means are used--both military and non-military, including interference in the peoples' internal affairs, hate-mongering among states, direct or indirect stimulation of the state of tension and even of military conflicts.

That is why (?wherever) in the world the sound of arms, of military confrontations would pose the problem of the principle of incompatibility with the real interests of the peoples, of world peace, security and development. And this is why, clearer than ever before is the desideratum of the unity of action of the peoples, of all democratic, progressive, peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces for the complete abolition of the old policy of strength and dictate, for founding inter-state relations on the sure groundwork of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in the internal affairs of other states, respect for the right of each people to develop free, independently, in keeping with its aspirations and ideals.

Deeply attached to these principles, to the general cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among peoples, Romania has always and consistently militated for the elimination of force or threat with force from international relations, for the political, negotiated settlement of all differences and disputed issues among states. As an outcome of its consistent policy, loyally promoted and translated into life, our country has today normal, friendly cooperation relations with almost all states of the world, having no unsolved or disputed issues with any state. At the same time, it has acted for the political settlement of international differences and problems, convinced that the fate of detente, of peace and cooperation in the world must not be something alien to any country.

Such an action naturally presupposes confidence in the negotiation method, in the validity and need for political, peaceful solutions above any differences of views and controversial question. Indeed, Romania shares the conviction that there is no difference or disputed issues--on a bilateral, regional or multilateral plane--no matter how complicated, that cannot be solved by direct negotiation among the parties concerned, characterized by mutual respect, receptivity and sense of understanding, by special responsibility for the the cause of international peace and security.

Referring to the method of negotiations, of direct discussions between the parties concerned, the LUMEA review writes about the positive results in normalizing the relations among some African countries, as well as in the Middle East. Similar but also specific considerations underlied the decision concerning the forthcoming meeting between the prime Ministers of Turkey and Greece, [an] event all the more welcome as it directly refers to improving the traditional relations between the two neighbour states in the Balkan region and to which Romania is linked by lasting relations of friendship and cooperation. Still important is also the unsolved question of Cyprus although some positive indices have arisen of late, in Austral Africa and North-west Africa, as also in other parts of the world?

In addition to these older or newer conflicts--the review goes on--serious incidents have started recently at the border between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kamputchea, two countries between which oldstanding traditions of friendship and collaboration exist, and which not very long ago were side by side in the joint struggle against imperialist aggression. Public opinion in our country--as in fact road circles of world public opinion--has learned with anxiety, deep sorrow and regret of these events, speaking up for the immediate cessation of military hostilities, for constructive negotiations to be started between the two parties.

It is quite obvious that of what has been said so far, the method of political settlement, through direct dialogue between the parties concerned is today the sole viable way of settling inter-state differences, of disputes and any other controversial problem, any other method is excluded, as war is only a means to perpetuate misunderstandings, to create new obstacles in the path of peace.

As far as Romania is concerned, deeply attached to her programme of multilateral development, of peace and cooperation with all nations--the weekly writes on conclusion--she will continue also in the future to work for the political settlement of the complex problems of our days, for the building of a world of peace, equality and justice all peoples demand today.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-AUSTRIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--Ion Ursu, chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, examined in Vienna, together with Austrian Minister of Science and Research Hertha Firnberg, opportunities to continue to promote scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. They worked out the framework of the session of the Romanian-Austrian commission for scientific-technical cooperation scheduled to take place in Bucharest in April. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Mar 78 AU]

ROMANIAN-JAPANESE TAXATION DOCUMENT--Instruments for ratifying the convention between the Romanian and Japanese governments on avoiding double taxation on income, a document signed on 12 February 1976, were exchanged today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [in Bucharest]. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 78 AU]

NEW TYPE OF CARGO VESSEL--Bucharest AGERPRES 6/3/1978--A new type of ship is being built at the Galati shipyards: a high speed (18 knots/hour) 15,000 dwt cargo entirely designed by Romanian experts. [sentence as received] This new ship, which will transport general goods, timber and containers, will have a prudent limit of endurance of 12,000 miles and secure the link between the main ports of the country. The cargo, provided with a strong loading-unloading installation, will be built with Romanian equipment, highly automated operations being ensured. In 1978, ships with a total displacement of 546,000 dwt will be built at the Romanian shipyard. The rapid development of the Romanian merchant fleet is the object of a long-term national programme. In 1980, the Romanian fleet, which will have a total displacement of over three million dwt, will transport some 50 percent of the goods volume to be exported. By 1990, the Romanian ship potential will reach 11 million dwt. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 6 Mar 78 AU]

MINIC ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage on the official visit of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan from 14 to 19 March, see the East Africa section of the 15 March and subsequent issues of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD141857Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the People's Chamber (parliament) of the German Democratic Republic, headed by the chamber's president and Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, Horst Sindermann, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The guests from the German Democratic Republic will have talks with representatives of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials.

Gligorov Meets With Sindermann

LD142246Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The official talks between the delegations of the SFRY Assembly and the People's Chamber of the GDR were held in Belgrade this afternoon. The delegations were led by Kiro Gligorov, president of the Yugoslav Assembly and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

At the beginning of the talks, Kiro Gligorov expressed satisfaction with the visit which the guests from the GDR were paying to Yugoslavia and then went on to stress that this visit was taking place at a time when cooperation between the two countries was developing very favorably. He said that the relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR were marked by mutual understanding and greater closeness. The meetings and talks of the presidents of the two countries--Tito and Honecker--had provided, Gligorov stressed, a special impact and an incentive for the favorable development of relations.

Kiro Gligorov stressed that the favorable development of bilateral cooperation was the result of mutual respect and common economic interests. He expressed Yugoslavia's wish to continue to promote economic cooperation with the GDR on long-term foundations and in contemporary forms.

The president of Yugoslavia's Assembly also noted that the parliaments could provide a significant contribution to the deepening and enrichment of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR.

Horst Sindermann expressed thanks for the hospitality and noted that the visit of the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber to Yugoslavia would contribute to the further expansion of relations between the two countries. He stressed that mutual bilateral cooperation was successful and multifaceted and that Yugoslavia was a very significant partner for the GDR. Meetings and talks between President Tito and Honecker, Sindermann stressed, have provided a very significant contribution to the comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation.

The president of the GDR People's Chamber informed the representatives of the Yugoslav Assembly extensively about his country's socioeconomic development, and he stressed that significant results had been achieved in that development. During the talks he also acquainted his hosts with his country's attitudes toward some international problems and relations with other countries, particularly the FRG.

During the friendly talks this afternoon, Kiro Gligorov also informed his guest of our internal development. He acquainted the members of the delegation in particular with the development of our political and delegate system and the work of Yugoslavia's Assembly. Kiro Gligorov also spoke about Yugoslavia's attitudes toward some topical international problems.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Rudi Kolak, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; delegates Kiril Aleksovski, Radmilo Andric, Jelisava Dobrasinovic, Vojislav Knezevic, Zdenka Jurancic and Josip Prohaska; Branislav Perovic, higher counselor in the cabinet of the president of the Assembly; Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council; Miljan Komatina, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Budimir Lazovic, chief of cabinet of the president of the Assembly, and Jelko Zagar, foreign policy adviser of the president of the Assembly.

The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber comprised deputies and officials of the Chamber--Alois Braeutigam, Manfred Steiner, Werner Wuenschmann, Helga Isenberg, Guenter Hartmann, Siegfried Kaiser, Anton Fischbach--and the GDR ambassador in Yugoslavia, Gerhard Hahn.

Tomorrow the visitors from the GDR will have talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and other Yugoslav leaders.

Gligorov, Sindermann Dinner Toasts

LD1500444Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Kiro Gligorov, president of the Yugoslav Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Federal Executive Council in Novi Beograd in honor of the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by figures in political, public and cultural life and other prominent Yugoslav guests as well as by members of the parliamentary delegations of the two countries.

During the dinner the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

In his toast Kiro Gligorov said that the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR are marked by the construction of socialism in both countries and by understanding and respect for attitudes and interests. This gives our relations special stability, and some differences which are the result of a different past and different international positions are not a hindrance to our cooperation but an incentive for an exchange of views and experiences, Gligorov said.

Socialist Yugoslavia belongs to the nonalined movement, and this is its permanent orientation, Gligorov went on.

Together with other nonalined countries, we are committed to the consistent struggle for peace, security, equality, the free development of all peoples and the solution of serious and ongoing international problems. Nonalined and developing countries today represent a significant moral and political force in the world, while their economic strength is continuously growing through development and mutual cooperation. The world public is continually increasing its knowledge of the essential role of the movement of nonalined countries in resolving international problems. Therefore, attempts to wwaken this movement and to link its parts to the existing blocs lead to difficulties and complications in international relations, weakens the position of peaceful coexistence and encourages tendencies which cause farm both to nonalined countries and to countries which belong to the blocs. The current international situation shows once again the extent to which the interests of world peace and progress and of the policy of nonalinement are identical.

Yugoslavia and the GDR, Kiro Gligorov went on, are among those countries which cannot imagine a peaceful and prosperous future under any conditions other than those of the constant consolidation of peace and security on our continent. We consider, Gligorov added, that, despite the only partly satisfactory results of the recently concluded Belgrade meeting on the implementation of the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, it is necessary not to halt but, on the contrary, to intensify concrete efforts by all the European states and the United States and Canada to relax tensions, strengthen mutual trust and promote comprehensive cooperation on an equal footing among the countries of Europe regardless of their social systems. This also applies to relations among the countries of the Mediterranean area. It is significant that the Belgrade meeting ended with a clearly expressed obligation on the part of all the participants concerning the continuation of the multilateral dialog of all 35 countries. This means that the future of European security and cooperation continues to depend on the ability and good will of the participants to search for solutions acceptable to all through seeking agreement on an equal footing and not through the imposition of one-sided stands.

Gligorov noted with satisfaction that reciprocal relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries, by virtue of their comprehensive nature and dynamic development, represent a significant contribution to the stability of peace and development of international cooperation on an equal basis in Europe.

Our political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other forms of cooperation are marked by constant progress, which was given a particularly strong, positive impetus at last year's meeting between Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The spirit of friendship, solidarity, mutual respect and efforts aimed at expanding the fruitful cooperation established by them permeates all our relations at party, state and other levels.

Kiro Gligorov stressed that there are no disputes or other unsolved problems which burden our relations. He said that it is a joint task to promote even more cooperation on lasting foundations.

Gligorov noted with satisfaction that during their talks today both sides expressed their readiness to continue without pausing along the road of cooperation which has been mapped out by Comrades Tito and Honecker, our parties and governments, on the stable foundations of equality and mutual respect, independence and mutual regard.

In his toast, Horst Sindermann stressed that the citizens of the GDR are impressed by the results which the working people of Yugoslavia have achieved in implementing the conclusions of the 10th congress as well as in the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress. Our citizens, he stressed, follow with joy and great interest your every success in further socialist construction.

The GDR and Yugoslavia have been developing good relations of mutual trust for over 20 years. This cooperation between our parties, states and peoples reflects the significant revolutionary traditions of the working class of our two countries. We are linked by the joint struggle of Yugoslav and German communists against capitalist exploitation, against fascism and war as well as by a joint goal--the consolidation of peace and the construction of socialism. This represents a firm foundation for our friendship, the president of the GDR People's Chamber said. He went on to add that it is on this basis that our political and cultural relations are developing. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the deepening of which we both advocate, is also proceeding successfully. A very significant factor is also the expansion of industrial cooperation and specialization. We consider the goal--to double the value of trade between 1976 and 1980 as compared with the preceding period--as entirely realistic.

The deep meaning of our work, Sindermann stated, consists of further developing the activity, vocational skills and great creative power of the working class and all the working people, so that these inexhaustible potentials are utilized for the benefit of the people and for peace and socialism.

He recalled the conclusion spelled out in the reports at the Ninth SED Congress that the GDR "should devote great attention to the constant consolidation of the alliance with the nonalined countries, which represent a positive force in international relations and in the struggle for peace, security and peaceful coexistence."

The GDR will continue to promote solidarity and will stand at the side of all peoples and states which are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism and for freedom, independence, peace and social progress.

Sindermann stressed that the exchange of views at the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation was useful and that the final document stressed the further continuation of the policy of detente.

The GDR will always be on the side of those states which are striving for the active continuation of relaxation of tension. Consequently, we emphasize that political detente will be stable only if it is extended to the military sphere. We proceed from the fact that a halt to the arms race and disarmament has become the key aspect of the continuation of detente, and we support any international activity which serves this goal, Horst Sindermann said.

He also said that the GDR is resolutely opposed to the attempts of the reactionary and conservative circles of imperialism to continue the policy of tension. The GDR is striving to see world arms spending reduced and is opposed to the production of such means of mass extermination as the neutron bomb and to the deployment of such arms in Western Europe.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, concluded by expressing the conviction that his visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the further deepening of cooperation between the two socialist states.

Djuranovic Receives Delegation

LD151158Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 15 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received a delegation of the German Democratic Republic's People's Chamber (assembly) headed by President of the Chamber Horst Sindermann.

An exhaustive exchange of opinions and information useful to both sides on the socio-political and economic situation in the two countries took place during the meeting. The situation in and the development of bilateral economic cooperation were positively appraised, with emphasis on the need for even better utilization of existing possibilities for expanding cooperation on a long-term basis. A special topic were the possibilities for cooperation on third markets, for which both objective possibilities and interest on both sides exist.

PRC STUDY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD142320Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (TANJUG)--Members of a study delegation of the Communist Party of China today talked with Presidency member of the Yugoslav constituent republic of Serbia, Dr. Najdan Pasic, on the system and development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia, especially on the political organization of self-management socialist society.

Delegation members displayed the greatest interest in the Yugoslav delegational system and in how self-management is being carried out in the commune.

The preparations for the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia were also discussed.

During the talk with Dr. Nadjan Pasic, members of the study delegation of the Communist Party of China stated that Yugoslav experiences [as] regards workers' participation in management of working organizations and society as a whole are carefully followed in the Communist Party of China.

DECISION ADOPTED ON DATE, AGENDA OF 11TH LCY CONGRESS

LD151145Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 15 Mar 78 LD

["Statement by 36th Session of Presidium of LCY Central Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The 36th session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today and was chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic.

The session, within the framework of preparations for the coming session of the LCY Central Committee, examined and adopted the draft decision on the date and proposed agenda of the 11th LCY Congress, the preliminary draft on the operating procedure regarding the work of the 11th LCY Congress, and the preliminary draft of the all-round schedule of work and sessions of the 11th LCY Congress.

The Presidium will propose to the Central Committee that the 11th LCY Congress should be held from 20 to 23 June 1978 in Belgrade.

The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee examined the possibility for further cooperation between the LCY and parties and movements in the nonalined countries and other topical issues concerning the development of relations in the communist and workers movement.

PRESIDENCY SESSION UNDER DORONJSKI VIEWS EEC RELATIONS

LD141830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today with Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the Presidency, in the chair. High-ranking officials of the federation took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency discussed the proposed organization of the Federal Executive Council and federal organs of administration. It considered as positive the proposed direction of the development of the state administration system, and, based on this, considered that the functioning of the state organs should be further developed and promoted. It was noted that the proposed organizational concept of the Federal Executive Council and federal administration proceded from the orientation of the basic values of our political system of socialist self-management, as well as from the efficiency and responsibility manifested in the functioning of the state administration.

The session discussed economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC and dealt in particular with the negotiations to conclude a new agreement on trade and economic cooperation. The Presidency expressed concern about unfavorable trends which are currently appearing in the development of mutual economic relations, particularly the high trade deficit which we have in this area which is not in line with the joint declaration of 2 September 1976 on the principles of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

In order to overcome the difficulties which have arisen, make economic cooperation with the EEC more dynamic and place it on equitable and more balanced foundations, the Presidency believes that relevant measures should be taken to insure the establishment of overall equilibrium in mutual relations, in particular measures which would contribute to the promotion of Yugoslav exports and higher forms of economic cooperation.

The Presidency was acquainted with the measures taken so far to eliminate the consequences of elemental disasters and supported the proposal for further measures to be taken by the Federal Executive Council.

The session adopted reports on the work of the Presidency's commissions--the Commission for Organizational Issues, the Commission for Petitions and Complaints, the Commission for Decorations and the Commission for Amnesties. Some other issues within the jurisdiction of the Presidency were also discussed.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM VIEWS SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD141852Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 14 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held in Belgrade today and chaired by Marin Cetinic. Under discussion were current issues of the further development of social organizations and assocations of citizens and the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in this sphere. Today's session was, as has been stated, part of the broad-based precongress discussions being held on the further development of the political system and socialist self-management and the progress of the activity of all subjective forces in the delegate and political system.

The free organization of various authentic self-managing interests and their realization in social organizations and associations is of increasing importance as one of the vital elements of the development of our socialist self-managing democracy, Salih Nusi, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in his introductory speech. The millions of working people and citizens in these organizations make up a great democratic self-managing potential which must express itself even more creatively in the Socialist Alliance as the action front of self-managers and in the delegate system as a whole.

However, their influence in the political system and also in the Socialist Alliance front finds insufficient expression and does not accord with the possibilities and significance which these organizations should have in the development of the essence of our self-managing democracy. The joint social action of all factors is therefore necessary, he continued, in order that these organizations and associations may further develop in direct relations with the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities, by means of involvement in SAWP sections, in social councils for individual issues, and in general associations and economic chambers. On this basis their role and significance in the development of socialist self-managing democracy and in the democratization of social affairs will develop and grow.

There is a tendency in a certain number of social organizations and associations for activity to be carried out not openly, but in sections and without the so-called interference of others in their sphere of activity. On the other hand, Nusi continued, these tendencies are encouraged by certain SAWP organs and leaderships which aim at placing the Socialist Alliance above them as an organization, at characterizing it as an organization which should primarily allocate tasks to social organizations and associations and assess how they are being carried out; but the independence of every organization is an irreplaceable prerequisite for unity on the front, Nusi said. It therefore continues to be a current task to overcome more decisively the sectional relations between certain SAWP organizations and social organizations and associations, taking as the starting point that all these organizations are equal factors of the front, (?whose) activity is of essential significance for our socialist self-managing development.

The aforementioned weaknesses, however, do not mean that no significant results have been achieved in the work of these organizations. Nusi laid special stress on the successes of social organizations and associations of citizens in matters of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Of inestimable importance is the contribution they have made through years of activity in quality improvement, innovation, protection and improvement of the human, animal and work envoronment, or again in saving action and so forth.

All this, and much more which has not been mentioned but which is equally important, indeed represents the best school through which the millions-strong membership has passed.

Special attention should be devoted to cadre policy in these organizations. There should be energetic opposition, Nusi said, to all forms of undemocratic actions in the implementation of cadre policy, to the phenomena of private vested interests, and to isolationism within narrow circles and clans which remain in the leaderships for years in some organizations and which are opposed to a broader influence in society of basic organizations and their delegations on cadre policy and general activity. This is all the more important when one considers that there are over 2,000 social organizations and associations of citizens active in Yugoslavia, which comprise several million working people and citizens.

In the discussion by representatives of republican and provincial organizations and associations of citizens at the federal level, it was assessed that there is a discrepancy between the stated and real positions of certain social organizations and associations of citizens and also between the conditions for their activity. Hence the uncertain position of these organizations in the system of socioeconomic relations, based on the principle of the pooling of labor and resources and the free exchange of labor.

It was also pointed out that most of the activity of many social organizations is not built in to the self-managing delegate structure. Those working people and citizens who voluntarily do social work do not participate in creating the development policy of these activities.

It is absurd, it was stated, that a social activity such as culture or education should take place in differing socioeconomic relations, depending on whether it is carried out professionally or voluntarily, on an amateur basis. If it is carried out through paid labor, then conditions are guaranteed on the principle of the free exchange of labor through self-managing interest communities, but if it is carried out in social organizations, by means of unpaid labor, conditions are guaranteed by the budget of the sociopolitical communities.

The solution must be sought, it was stated, either by founding special self-management interest communities for separate forms of activity, or by giving social organizations representation through having their own delegates in delegate assemblies of existing self-management interest communities. This means that both programs and activities will be adopted in the register of social needs met by the resources of those self-managing communities.

At today's session, the members of the Presidium supported an initiative for passing a resolution regarding the improvement of the socioeconomic position and role of women in socialist self-managing society.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MALTA--Belgrade--A delegation of the Federal Information Committee led by Aleksandar Stanic, assistant chairman of the Federal Committee for Information, has returned to Belgrade after holding talks in the Republic of Malta on the promotion and expansion of an agreement on better cooperation between the news agencies, radio and television of the two friendly countries. Joint concrete arrangements were also confirmed in the sphere of documentary films and publishing. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 12 Mar 78 LD]

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